



The Translation Zone: Transnational Travels, Creative Transformations

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Abstract

This article situates Domingos Gonçalves de Magalhães (1811-1882) and Niteroy, which he published in Paris in 1836, between languages, nationalist cultures, political beliefs, and economic models. My reading of the poet and the periodical as transnational translators complements existing studies that either emphasize their literary contributions of introducing Romanticism in Brazil or focus on their political relevance to Brazilian nationalism in comparison to Spanish American countries. I highlight how Niteroy and its editors engaged in acts of translation by extending the reach of European and North American ideas, values, and practices to elite Brazilian readers through the periodical's content and circulation. By reading Gonçalves de Magalhães and Niteroy through the lens of transnational translation, I emphasize that Brazilian writers and artists did not copy European Romanticism and other foreign concepts, but rather. Creatively Transformed Them for Brazil As Part of the Proc. of Transatlantic Transf.

Keywords: Transnational business, transnational trade, transnationalism

The bourgeois revolution of 1867-1868 years are considered as the most crucial stage of the Japanese history. A lot of local and foreign historians and sociologists think that after the revolution there was the next stage which was the formation and development of the Japanese capitalism and

actively westernization of the Japanese culture happened in Japan. As we had witnessed in other countries of the World, a lot of remainders of the feudalism period contradicted with the new public relations and were inadequate to the requirements of the modern time. Japanese language has met

such problems too and it was one of the important tasks which were waiting for its solution.

One of the essential features of the feudal Japan state was the typical division of the language which was characteristic to other feudal states too. There were some differences between literary language and spoken language of the Japanese people. Japanese people used to speak in a lot of dialects of the towns and countries, and we have to take account that fact with the impacts of feudal dispersion period and geographical factors, there were a serious differences between dialects of the different regions of the country. It was impossible understanding each other by the representatives of different dialects and they had not any linguistics system. We will try to understand this problem and will analyze different factors which had impacted to the formation of the Japanese language in the historical development stage.

Introduction

More than 140 million inhabitants of our planet speak the Japanese language, as well as for 125 million of these people the Japanese language is native language. Although being widespread language, the origin of the Japanese language still remains a mystery to the researchers. Many scientists believe that there are two basic vocabularies of the Japanese language, and they are in compliance with Austronesian and Altai languages, especially in recent years, has begun to dominate

the idea in the science that Altai languages had a great impact on the development of Japanese language and Altai languages were the ancestors of the Japanese language [Starostin S., 1991].

The Japanese language differs from other languages with its unique writing style. In this style, syllables and words are reflected in a graphic unit. The Japanese people have two names for their own languages; these names are nihongo and kokugo. Nihongo is used for the differentiation of the Japanese language from other languages of our planet, but it rather means the Japanese language for foreigners. Kokugo is translated as "national language" and depending on the context it means any other language, but if there is not any specification, it also means Japanese language. Word of Kokugo is used mainly by the Japanese [Miller, R., 1967].

The Japanese literary language is called Hyojungo and the translation of this word means "ordinary language". This language was formed on the basis of the ancient dialect of Tokyo. However, it should be noted that modern Tokyo people communicate at entirely another language.

Actual problems of the Japanese language

The single formed literary language in Japan until the second half of the XIX century was an ancient written form of Japanese language, or Bungo. It spread after the revolution of 1867-1868 years. (Before the term was not

generally accepted as Bungo because it was considered the only "real" language, as opposed to "vulgar" dialect) [Siromyatnikov, N., 1983]. This language was opposed to the ordinary people's spoken language which was called "kogo". In addition to this language, the Japanese version of the Chinese language (the so-called kambun) prevailed in official documentation and in the Confucian Science until the XIX century. Bungo was formed in the Heian period (IX-XII centuries.) and based on the dialect of Kyoto, the capital of Japan at that time [Deal William, 2005, p. 34]. Initially Bungo was little different from the language spoken by the higher social strata of the capital, but gradually the gap between the spoken language and writing became more and more noticeable. The reason of these changes was obvious, because speaking was not codified and the language that lies at its core, is constantly changing. When writing texts on Bungo originally focused on reputable sites on the language as a model, and since the XIII century it began establishing linguistic norms. The idea of the historical development of the language was unfamiliar to the Japanese feudal era linguists, language normalization understood as adherence to the literature VIII-XII centuries and purifying it from the "damage", ie. from the elements that appeared later and from the dialect words. Japanese linguists, especially who lived in between XVII century and in the beginning of

the XIX century, created a very sophisticated technique until quite sophisticated methods for the phonetic reconstruction of the Japanese language to preserve the Bungo unchanged. By the XIII-XIV centuries Bungo spelling was far from the actual pronunciation, and in the XIX century Bungo is a special language which no one can understand without special training [Shibatani M., 1990].

Bungo used throughout Japan, the work of fiction was created in this language, and later some of the scientific works were created in the Bungo language. Major Japanese writers of XVII-XIX centuries-- Ihara Saikaku, Chikamatsu Monzaemon, Jippensha Ikku and other prominent literators-- had tried to introduce the spoken language of their period into their works, but the basis of these author's text was still Bungo. It can be seen from the analysis of the language of these writers obviously. Certainly, Bungo has lost its speaking basis spoken a long ago and only was used for the writing [pronunciation rules of Bungo never existed, each carrier of the Japanese language read the texts in Bungo aloud in their own dialect and after creating a new literary language - usually on it); of course, there was a tradition of pronunciation (for example, in the theatre) but that were more likely genre.] It was not fit to be the common language of bourgeois Japan.

Before the bourgeois revolution 1867-1868 years, all forms of existence of the Japanese language, with the ex-

ception of Bungo, were geographically limited. It was determined that in most parts of the country, especially in rural areas, there was simply no need for inter-dialect communication. Attaching the peasants to the land, the prohibition of movement for a large part of the population in Japan for the XVII-XIX centuries contributed to the preservation of dialectal fragmentation. There were only three educational language in Japan at that time (not counting Bungo) beyond the normal use of dialect. We will inform about these three languages shortly [Frellesvig, Bjarke, 2010].

Firstly, it was the capital dialect which was based on the Kyoto dialect. It was considered the most prestigious, and this fact has been noted by the first Europeans who visited Japan in the XVI-XVII centuries. It was known outside Kyoto, and at the end of XVI - early XVII centuries there were attempts to create literary works on it. However, the nomination of Edo as the economic and political centre of Japan interrupted development of the literary language on the basis of Kyoto dialect.

Secondly, it is a dialect of Shuri (Okinawa) that was used as a means of communication inter-dialect on the islands of Ryukyu. In the period of independence of these islands (1429-1609), and then during their semi-independent existence (1609-1872) on the basis of Shuri dialect formed a certain language standards and literary texts written in Okinawa interdialect appeared. However, the formation of this

standard was suspended at the end of the XIX century as a result of the national language policy, which aimed at the unity of the literary language in all of Japan. In the Western European and Russian literature of the late XIX - the first half of the XX century, starting with the work of X. B. Chamberlain, it appears using the term of "Ryukyuan languages", sometimes existing in the present time. Now we can speak only about ryukyu dialects in Japan that is justified by the socio-linguistic point of view, since the Ryukyu Islands, as well as the rest of the territory of Japan, served by the Japanese literary language.

The third language was the so-called Edo (Tokyo) dialect. It is the traditional name that can not be considered accurate. Because this language has not used as a language throughout the Edo region (1868 - Tokyo), but only in the western, mountainous part (Yamanote), which was more prosperous and prestigious social composition; speaking east, seaside, part of the town (Shitamachi) had significant features not disappeared until the end, even in our days (we shall return to this subject); Shitamachi dialect was the closest to the surrounding rural Edo dialects of East Japan. On the other hand, the so-called Edo dialect was more inter-dialect language which includes elements of different origins. From the XVII century Edo became the leading political and economic center of the country, which is constantly encountered people from different parts of

Japan. For two centuries Edo inter-dialect formation happened, where East Japan dialect basis superimposed elements of other dialects, which supports fall into the Edo region, especially the Kyoto dialect and dialects on the way from Kyoto to Edo, in particular dialect of Mikawa region. Phonetics and accentuation of Edo inter-dialect formation were purely East Japan, but the grammar and vocabulary acquired a lot of elements of different origin, which did not appear in the dialect Shitamachi. As pointed out by the linguist Akio Tanaka, Edo inter-dialect formation was initially commonly used in samurai environment; the main line of development was as follows:

1. Language of Edo samurais;
2. The language of wealthy citizens of upper part of Tokyo;
3. The language of the upper part of Tokyo;
4. The standard Japanese language [Deal W., 2005, p.35].

Although before the Revolution of 1867-1868 years Edo inter-dialect formation (Edo language) was not used in writing, it was considered prestigious and according to the visits and crossings of the samurai and tradesmen has been known outside of Edo (Tokyo), which became since 1868 the country's capital.

Changes happened due to social conditions of the emergence of capitalism - the formation of a single market, the growth of population, migration and expansion of people's con-

tacts, development of culture, science and technology –all of these factors demanded a language that would communicate the entire population of Japan. On the question of how to build this language, originally there were different opinions. The influential political figure of the this period Mori Arinori even offered to give up the Japanese language as inadequate language to the new tasks and switch to English. There were also supporters of preservation of Bungo, which in the second half of the XIX century even expanded its functioning: after the release of the active use of the JapaneseChinese language, official documentation has been translated into Bunge and Bungo took up more space in the education system which were created in this period [Siromyatnikov N., 1965].

However, the only real solution was the formation of literary language on the basis of spoken language. A special role of Tokyo inter-dialect formation has led to the fact that from the very beginning, a new literary language was formed on the basis of this language. This was accompanied by the completion of the language with many elements from other sources. Especially at initial period, the impact of other dialects continued, in particular dialects of Satsuma, Nagato, Tosa provinces, whose people played a prominent role in the bourgeois revolution and their dialects impacted its effect to the new language. But influence of Bungo was more important.

Gaining from one functional style after another from Bungo, new literary language, received the name "kogo" [This term means "spoken language", also representing a tracing from the Dutch. It used widely before the war, now it appears rare, because the opposition of "Kogo - Bungo" ceased to exist. As opposed to dialects and other non-codified forms of the language is called "hëdzyungo" ("standard language") or (lately more often) "këtsugo" ("common language")], which included the language characteristic of this style, a significant part of the cultural lexicon and terminology widely-used up to now, which was originally belonging Bungo. There are noticeable borrowings from Bungo also in the grammar. For example, -beki is indicator of obligation, -nite is the indicator of the locative case, starting in the Middle Ages these indicators disappeared from the spoken language, but remained in Bungo, from where they transferred into new literary language and exists in it now. As prominent researcher N.I. Konrad wrote, "out of touch with a flexible and expressive language ... a new language came out enriched, and, moreover, they are not alien elements, but they are elements close to this language." [Conrad N., 1965, p.78]. Finally, a large number of words denoting new concepts (including borrowings), appeared already in the Kogo language without the mediation of Bungo or dialects.

For more than half a century in Japan, there were two literary language -

Bungo and Kogo. Of course, much simpler it was the presentation of Japanese researchers in the 30th years of the XX century of Bungo as "feudal" and Kogo as "bourgeois" language, but the very existence of these two languages was the result of Japanese society's contradictory social structure of the late XIX - early XX century, when the development of capitalism was accompanied by the presence of significant vestiges of feudalism. Preservation of Bungo promoted its centuries-old authority which was supported by Japanese ruling circles. Even in 1941, a well-known linguist Tokieda Motoki wrote that the Japanese Bungo and Kogo are not distinguished as the different historical phases of the Japanese language, but above all this two languages are more or less prestigious versions of Japanese literary language [Frellesvig B., 2010].

However, as rightly pointed out by N.I. Konrad, the existence of two literary languages can not be kept long [Conrad N., 1953, p. 24]. With the improvement of Kogo it gained one after another functional styles. By the end of the XIX century Kogo obtained the position in prose (in poetry Bungo was more resistant). Major writers of the late of XIX - the beginning of the XX century, especially Ftabatey Ximei and Yamada Bimë (he was also a linguist), followed by Natsume Soseki, Tōson Shimazaki, Naoya Shiga and others have played a significant role in the formation and improvement of a new literary language and strengthened its

authority. By the end of the XIX century in Kogo has began publishing and periodicals, although Bungo's influence on Kogo was particularly significant in newspaper language. New areas of communication, such as radio, from the very beginning were served in Kogo language. Slower went the process of replacing the literary language of the science: in the 20-30 years of XX century in the writing of scientific papers are often used Bungo language; but Kogo has become prevalent in the pre-war years. The only area in which until the defeat of Japanese militarism was not allowed use of new language, was official documentation: imperial decrees, laws, legal documents, military orders and reports, business documents, official letters, etc. drawn up on Bungo

Conclusion

After analyzing all aspects which were above, socio-political landscape, historical development stages at the end of the nineteenth century in Japan, gives us a clear picture of the situation in the linguistic field. Already in the late nineteenth century Japan achieved a rapid leap in the field of scientific and technical progress, modern education system was created, the country obtained the modernization model of the Western countries and used their innovations. Before the start of the Second World War, illiteracy eradicated in Japan fully. The most important factor of the implementation of mass education in secondary schools was the creation of the literary language which

could be understood all over the country. Kogo and Bungo were taught in schools before the war, but if Bungo's standards and regulations have been developed over a long period of time, Kogo's standards and regulations were created during that period in which the learning in this language was widespread, and in the early years, this factor was causing considerable difficulties. Formation of official norms of Kogo was delayed partly because of the position of the Japanese linguists, because for a long period they considered Bungo the only object which could be considered worthy of study. Kogo language's first normative grammar drafted only in 1917, by the Ministry of Education. All these factors caused a delay in the process of replacing the language of Bungo with the Kogo. But terms of the modern period forced the authorities of Japan and scientific community to accept a new literary language.

The study is conducted under conditions of mental and emotional rest and physical, monocular (for right and left eyes separately). In this case, the other eye should be closed in order to avoid attention distraction from objects placed on the study eye at objects seen with the other eye. Initially, the device works as an autorefractometer defining its own refraction of the eye. It is indicated in the histogram. The patient is then presented accommodative visual stimulus at different distances from the eye -. From infinity to 20 cm on the instru-

ment can evaluate the process of the ciliary muscle stress and its relaxation. At baseline conditions are weak relaxation +0.5 diopters, emmetropia then conditions and further is increased stepwise refractive stimulus to 0.5 D: -0.5 diopters, -1.0 diopters, -1.5 diopters, -2, 0 diopters, etc. possibly up to -5.0 diopters,

During refractometer research continuously measures the refraction of the eye is presented against the background of the load. This determines the accommodative response - the ability to capture the accommodation facility at a certain distance from the eye. This data is fed to a computer, where they are processed and displayed in the form of histograms. Akkomodograf works step by step. Step is repeated measurement of eye refraction, namely determining accommodative response at a certain value accommodative stimulus (AC). AU single step different from the previous step AU -0.5 diopters [5].

Qualification parameters accommodation conducted on the following parameters: the power of the accommodative response, stability of accommodation, accommodative response value imposed stimulus, the magnitude of accommodation expenses.

The strength of the accommodative response - the main criterion, which characterizes the state of the accommodation in normal and pathological conditions. It is the ability to change the force allows the accommodative

function provides accurate image focusing on the retina, which is a prerequisite for binocular vision. The stability of the accommodation - the ability to maintain a constant level of refraction indices. In recent years, it is proved that in the process of contraction of the ciliary muscle its tone is constantly fluctuating fibers. These oscillations are known as accommodative mikroflyuktuatsy (AMP), which correspond to the high frequency component of the tone of the ciliary muscle vibrations - High Frequency Component (HFC). This term is provided in the 1950s F. Campbell and J. G. Westheimer. Robson. In 1992, B. and B. Wynne Gilmartin AMP subdivided into low- and high-frequency components. The low frequency component with a frequency less than 0.6 Hz is the background and has no clinical significance and high-frequency component with a frequency of 1,0-2,3 Hz tone reflects fluctuations ciliary muscle fibers and used for evaluation of its functional state.

This dissertation explores the transformation of Chinese materia medica in the 19th- and the first half of the 20th-centuries, especially the Republican period, in a global context. It is based on a microhistory of the caterpillar fungus, a curious object and also a medicinal substance initially used by Tibetans no later than the 15th century and then assimilated into Chinese materia medica from the 18th century. This study first traces the transmission of specimens and knowledge of the

caterpillar fungus in Chinese society and from China to France, Britain, Russia and Japan by the end of the 19th century; then it investigates the tensions and negotiations between Chinese and newly produced European knowledge about the caterpillar fungus, initially emerging in 18th- and 19th-century Europe but then shifting to communities of scientists, traditional physicians and other intellectuals in Republican China. The overall research question is that why did the caterpillar fungus attract the attention of so many different scientific communities, and how did its transnational travels impact on the making of the 20th-century Chinese materia medica? Drawing on Bruno Latour's discourse on the agency of objects and characterisations of modernity, this dissertation demonstrates that the caterpillar fungus stimulated people's curiosity about exotic objects and their pursuit of new medicinal substances, with itself changing from a transformable wonder in China to a scientific wonder in Europe and East Asia in transnational networks of knowledge production; in the meantime the caterpillar fungus also witnessed the powerful rhetoric of modern science. On the basis of a further analysis of changes in knowledge about Chinese medicinal substances represented by the caterpillar fungus in Republican China, I argue that the 'modern' Chinese materia medica, characterised by plural knowledge systems related to and in conversation with the new goal of

scientification, had never been modern.

Results and discussion

Statistical processing was performed using the software package "Statistica 10.0". Data are presented as $M \pm \delta$. The evaluation of statistical significance of differences was performed using Student's t-test (checking normality of Shapiro-Wilk criterion). The critical level of significance (p) taken as equal to 0.05.

The discussion of the results

Akkomodogramm accommodative response study is different from and exceeds the normal accommodative stimuli. This can be explained features of the accommodative function of hyperopia, when the ciliary muscle is working at the maximum voltage. When this occurs anizookomodatsiya - the value of AO amblyopic eye was significantly higher than AB fellow eye.

By increasing the magnitude of the accommodative stimulus paired eye refractive indexes gradually decreasing, i.e. there is a decreasing of the curve, although the normal course of the curve should increase. In the group of amblyopic eyes noted another trend. In the first part of the study to the extent that the stimulus from +0.5 to -1.5 diopters refraction values gradually increase; in the second portion thereof, by increasing the stimulus from -1.5 to -3.5 diopter values refraction gradually reduced. However, the final voltage AO ambly-

opia zone 4 times higher than the values AO fellow eye.

Akkomodogrammy both paired and amblyopic eye are unstable and are characterized by the presence of "precipitation" in the histograms. This "loss" are inherently lack of contraction of the ciliary muscle in response to the presentation of the accommodative stimulus and are not related to measurement error. Their amount in the range of one step akkomodogrammy increases as the magnitude of the stimulus. The number of "fallout" in the amblyopic eye group substantially and significantly exceeds the number of "fallout" in the group of paired eyes, and their number at the beginning of the study varies by almost 2 times, upon presentation of a maximum of stimulus intensity significant difference in the number of "fallout" is reduced.

In the analysis of the histogram as the amblyopic and fellow eyes revealed the absence of sharp refractive changes with an increase in the magnitude of the stimulus. Tension of the ciliary muscle is changing gradually.

The values of AMP varies in a small range, from 49 to 55 MPL / min for amblyopia and from 51 to 55 MPL / min for paired eye, these differences are insignificant. Palette histograms thus represented in green.

Conclusions

1. According akkomodografii values accommodative response amblyopic significantly exceeds that of

the fellow eye and can achieve four-fold difference in the final voltage area.

2. There were no significant differences in the frequency of accommodative mikroflyuktuatsy amblyopic and fellow eyes were observed.

3. A significant number of the significance of differences "fallout" in the histograms of the amblyopic and fellow eyes. The presence of "fallout" due to the lack of contraction of the ciliary muscles and is not an error of the instrument.

All patients except for general clinical methods akkomodografiya conducted a survey using autorefractometry function studies accommodation Righton Speedy-i (Japan). This device software allows you not only to record the value of the accommodative response, but also reflects the quality characteristics of the state of the ciliary muscle. As akkomodografa device allows to register graphically refraction change upon presentation of the visual stimulus at different distances as a histogram. Further quantities accommodative response to presented stimuli, expressed in diopters, akkomodograf performs frequency analysis accommodative mikroflyuktuatsy reflecting lens oscillations under the influence of the ciliary muscle tone oscillations.

Spanish anarchists travelled to and from both Argentina and Cuba in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, bringing with them not only ideology, but press, pamphlets and organizing strategies. Spanish immi-

grants and visitors played important roles in the development of the labour movement and anarchist women's movement in each country. It is true that the movement in Spain was unique, in the sense that it attained a massive following and played a prominent role in a profound social revolution. But it is also the case that ideas and practices from Spain found fertile ground and exercised a deep influence on labour movements in Cuba and Argentina. And the experiences of Spanish exiles in Argentina and Cuba, in turn, influenced the movements in

Spain. The 'travels' of Spanish anarchism suggest that anarchist internationalism was a transnational reality, one critical to the development of movements on both sides of the Atlantic.

It takes more than a village!: Transnational travels of.... Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/310674784_It_takes_more_than_a_village_Transnational_travels_of_Spanish_anarchism_in_Argentina_and_Cuba [accessed Jun 01 2018].

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